

GameDevelopers
Conference

High Dynamic Range Lighting

Paul Debevec

University of Southern California
Institute for Creative Technologies

March 24, 2004
5:30 - 6:30 pm

www.debevec.org/IBL2004/

USC

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Scenes lit with point light sources lack realism...

Real-World HDR Lighting Environments

Funston Beach

Eucalyptus Grove

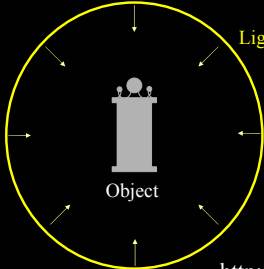
Uffizi Gallery

Grace Cathedral

Lighting Environments from the Light Probe Image Gallery:
<http://www.debevec.org/Probes/>


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Illuminating Objects using Measurements of Real Light



Environment assigned “glow” material property in Greg Ward’s RADIANCE system.

<http://radsite.lbl.gov/radiance/>
<http://www.debevec.org/CGAIBL/>



Lighting with real illumination environments yields greater realism

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Elements of HDRI and IBL

High Dynamic Range (HDR) Images
Pixels beyond 0-255
Pixel proportional to light levels

Light Probe Images
Omnidirectional HDR images, or HDR environment maps


Global Illumination
Illuminating CG objects with images of incident illumination

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IBL Tutorial

In Jan/Feb
Computer Graphics
and Applications
and the SIGGRAPH
2002 IBL Course
Notes

www.debevec.org



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Dynamic Range in the Real World




Office interior
Indirect light from window
1/60th sec shutter
f/5.6 aperture
0 ND filters
0dB gain

Sony VX2000 video camera

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Dynamic Range in the Real World




Outside in the shade
1/1000th sec shutter
f/5.6 aperture
0 ND filters
0dB gain

16 times the light as inside

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Dynamic Range in the Real World

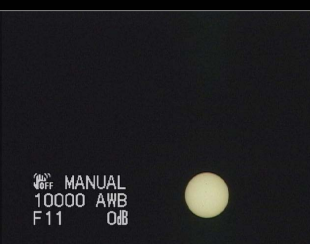


Outside in the sun
1/1000th sec shutter
f/11 aperture
0 ND filters
0dB gain

64 times the light as inside

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Dynamic Range in the Real World




Straight at the sun
1/10,000th sec shutter
f/11 aperture
13 stops ND filters
0dB gain

5,000,000 times the light as inside

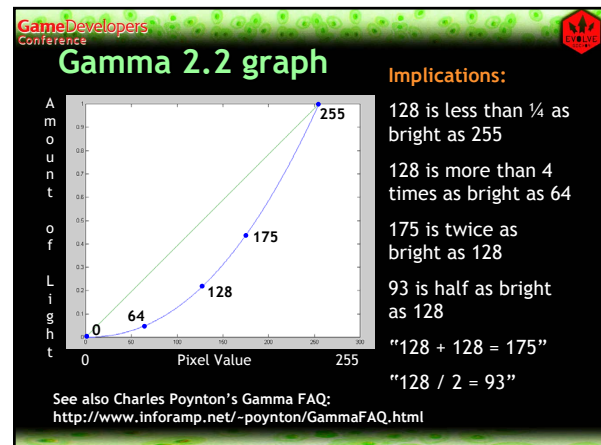
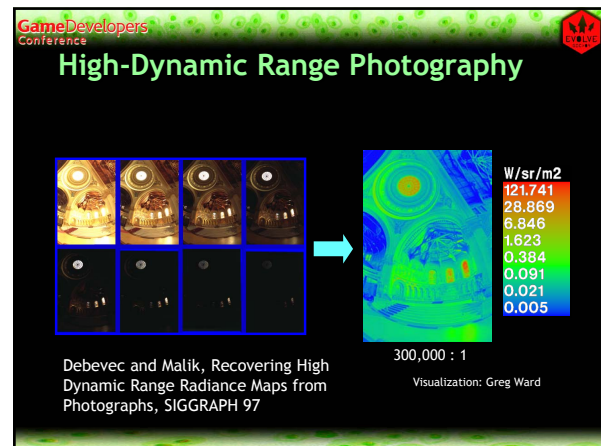
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Dynamic Range in the Real World



Very dim room
1/4th sec shutter
f/1.6 aperture
0 stops ND filters
18dB gain

1/1500th the light than inside



DirectX 9 HDR Data Formats

32-bit floating point textures

- D3DFMT_A32B32G32R32F / D3DFMT_R32F
- IEEE compatible

16-bit floating point textures

- D3DFMT_A16B16G16R16F
- saves memory bandwidth
- often sufficient dynamic range and precision

HDR Image File Formats

HDR Formats: RADIANCE Format (.pic, .hdr)

Greg Ward's "Real Pixels" format

32 bits / pixel

Red Green Blue Exponent

$(145, 215, 87, 149) =$
 $(145, 215, 87) * 2^{(149-128)} =$
 $(1190000, 1760000, 713000)$

$(145, 215, 87, 103) =$
 $(145, 215, 87) * 2^{(103-128)} =$
 $(0.00000432, 0.00000641, 0.00000259)$

Ward, Greg. "Real Pixels," in Graphics Gems IV, edited by James Arvo, Academic Press, 1994

HDR Formats: Portable FloatMap (.pfm)

12 bytes per pixel, 4 for each channel

sign exponent mantissa

Text header similar to Jeff Poskanzer's .ppm image format:

```
PF
768 512
1
<binary image data>
```

Floating Point TIFF similar

HDR Formats: ILM's OpenEXR (.exr)

6 bytes per pixel, 2 for each channel, compressed

sign exponent mantissa

- Several lossless compression options, 2:1 typical
- Compatible with the "half" datatype in NVidia's Cg
- Supported natively on GeForce FX and Quadro FX

Available at: <http://www.openexr.net/>

HDR Formats: Ward's LogLuv TIFF

based on human color perception

24 bits: 10 for log luminance
 14 for chromaticity index
 32 bits: 15 log luminance
 8 u chrominance
 8 v chrominance
 1 sign

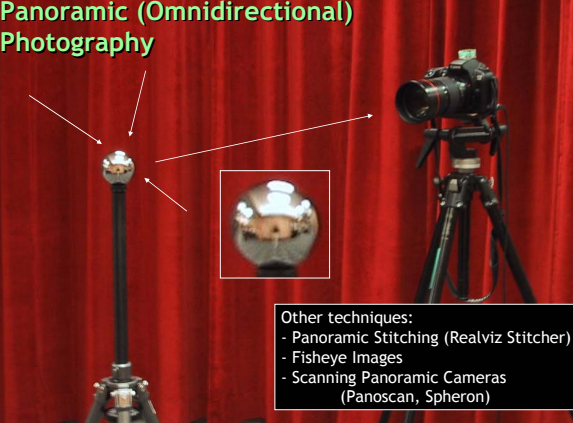
Larson, G.W., "Overcoming Gamut and Dynamic Range Limitations in Digital Images," Proceedings of the Sixth Color Imaging Conference, November 1998.

<http://positron.cs.berkeley.edu/~gwlarson/pixformat/tiffluv.html>

Light Probe Images: Capturing Real-World Illumination

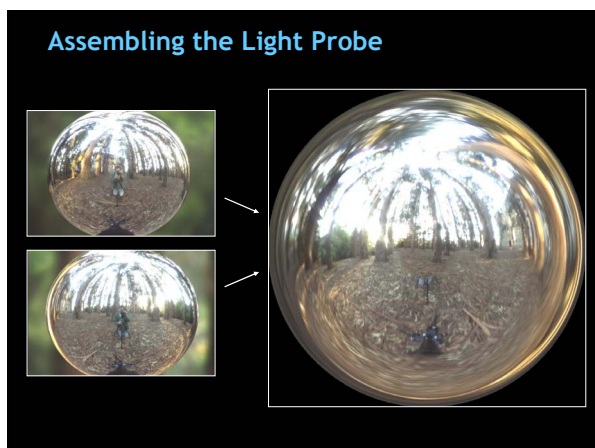
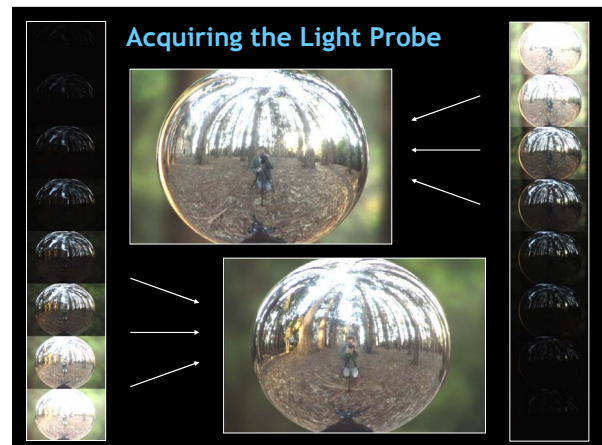
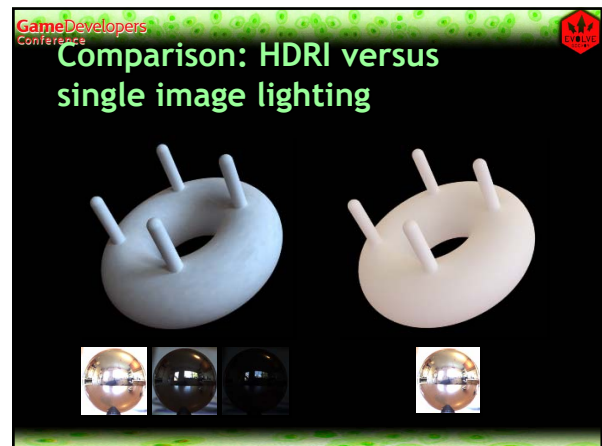
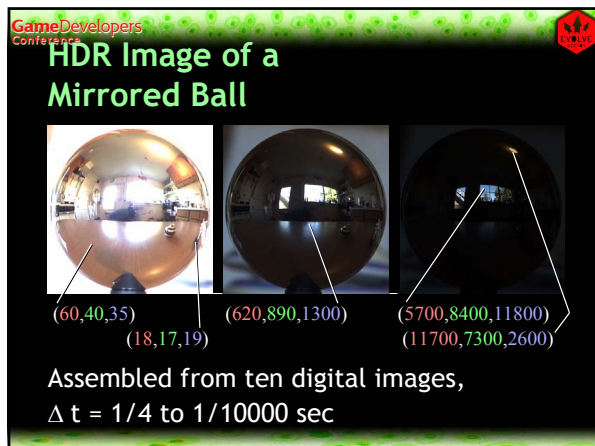


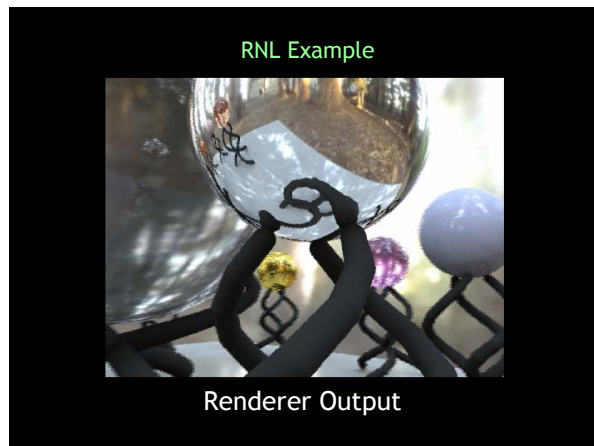
Panoramic (Omnidirectional) Photography



Other techniques:

- Panoramic Stitching (Realviz Stitcher)
- Fisheye Images
- Scanning Panoramic Cameras (Panoscan, Spheron)





Rendering with Natural Light Source Files



This directory contains the original scene files for Paul Debevec's animation "Rendering with Natural Light" shown at the SIGGRAPH 1998 Electronic Theater in Orlando, Florida.

- [sunmap.cul](#) Angular map equation for mapping light probe to the environment
- [sunmap.vif](#) Animation camera path viewer
- [sunmap.cul](#) RBC render card TIF image
- [sunmap.cul](#) Sphere support stand generator script
- [sunmap.cul](#) Central sphere support stand generator script
- [sunmap.cul](#) Texture map for the pedestal
- [sunmap.cul](#) RADIANCE options for rendering the animation
- [sunmap.cul](#) C program for pplane, the HDR image blurring program
- [sunmap.cul](#) Intel linux binary for pplane, the HDR image blurring program
- [sunmap.cul](#) UC Berkeley Compton's Grove light probe image
- [sunmap.cul](#) Main scene file for the spheres on the pedestal
- [sunmap.cul](#) Texture map equation for mapping marble.hdr onto pedestal
- [rnl_source.tar](#) gzipped tar archive of all these files (2,721,019 bytes)

"Rendering with Natural Light" was rendered entirely with [Image-Based Lighting](#) captured through [High-Dynamic Range Photography](#) in the UC Berkeley Encalypus Grove.

To render the animation yourself, follow the following procedure:

www.debevec.org/RNL

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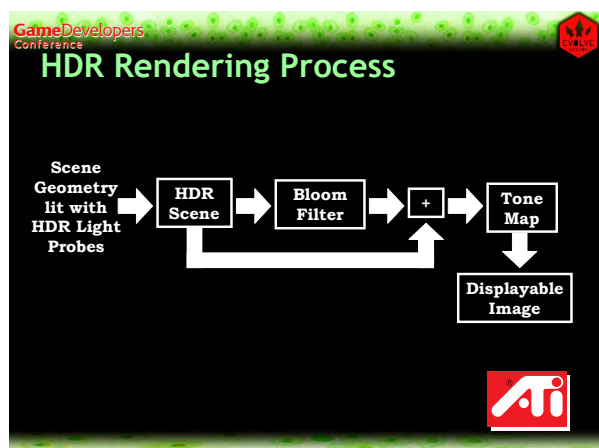
Real-Time RNL
Jason Mitchell, John Isidoro, Alex Vlachos



Rendered in Real Time on ATI RADEON™ 9700



This slide from the Game Developers Conference features a real-time rendered version of the RNL scene. The scene is displayed on a stage with a large screen in the background. The text "Rendered in Real Time on ATI RADEON™ 9700" is prominently displayed at the bottom, along with the ATI Radeon 9700 logo.

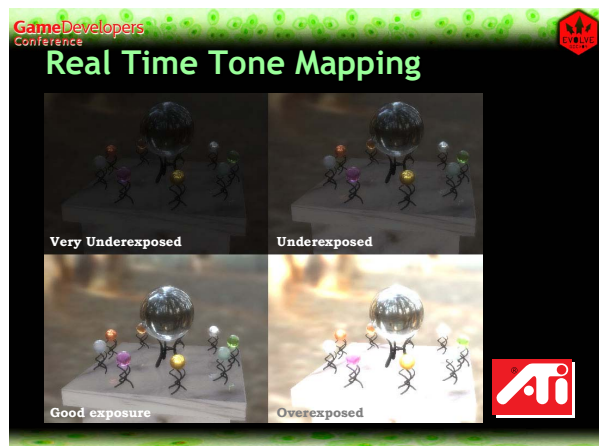
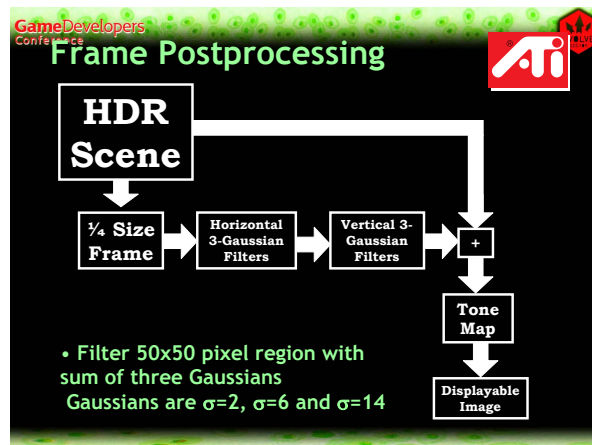
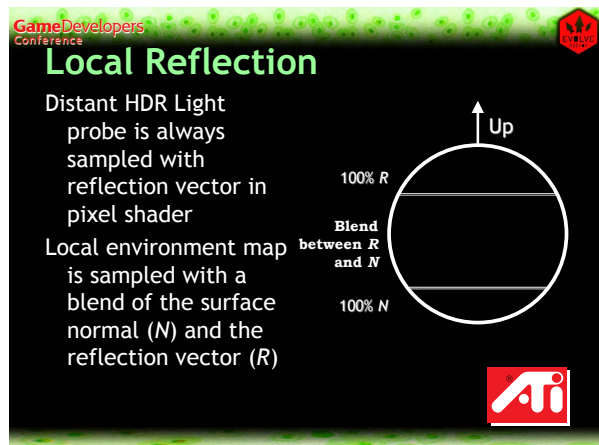


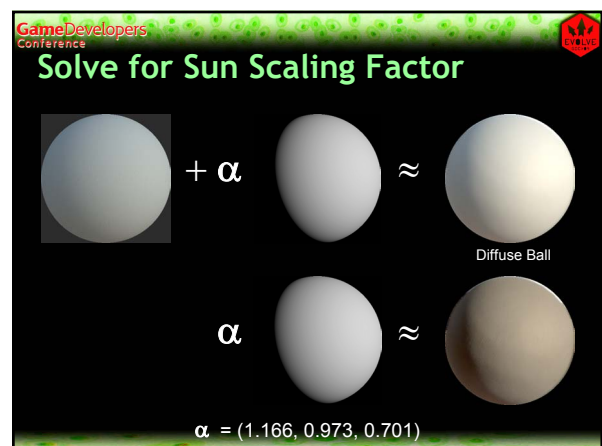
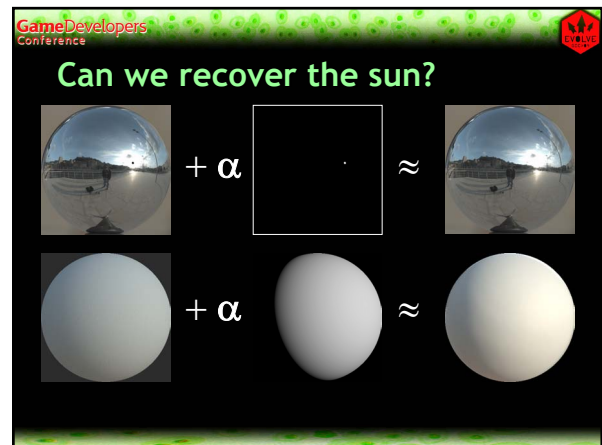
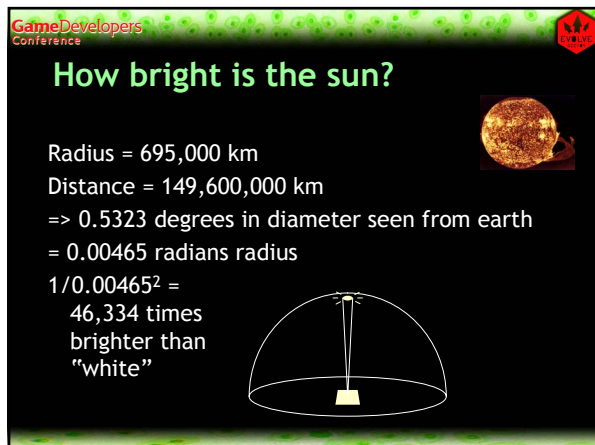
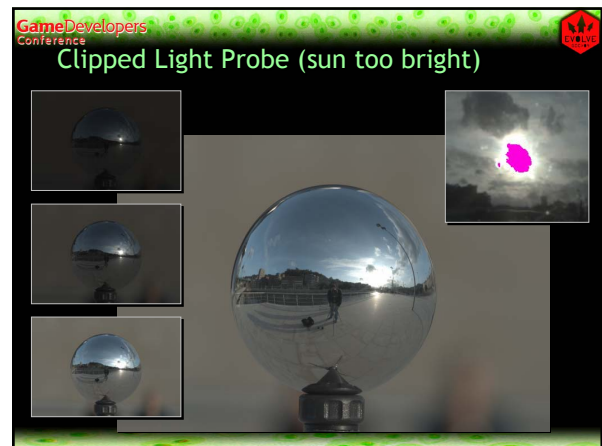
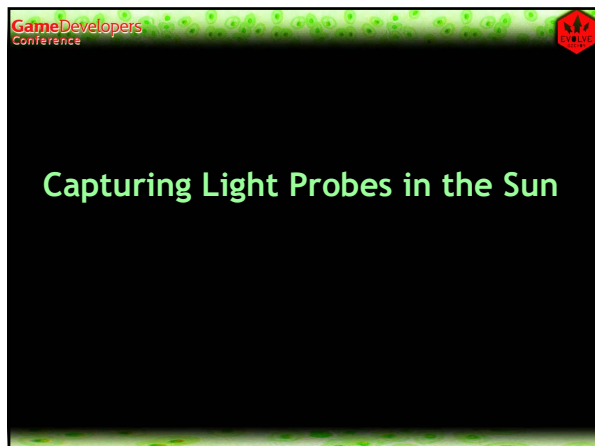
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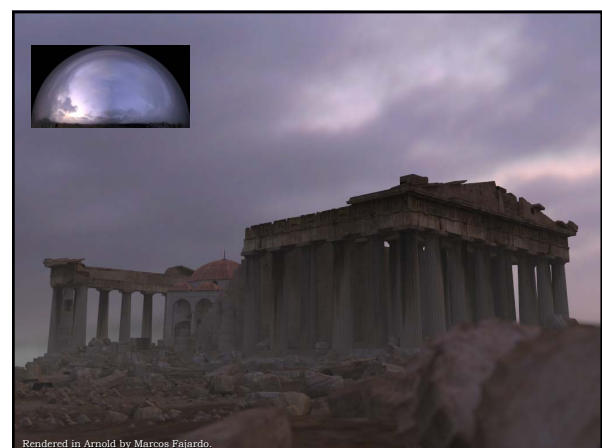
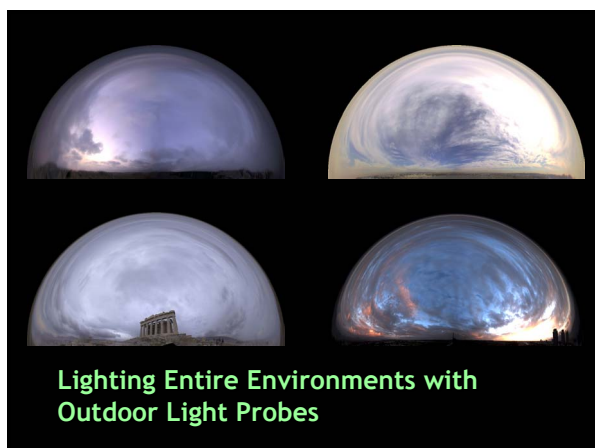
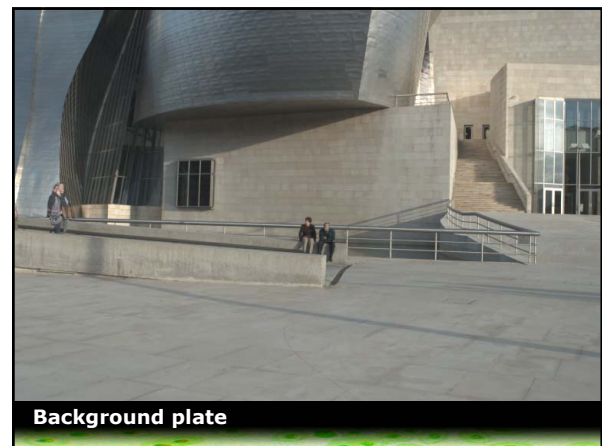
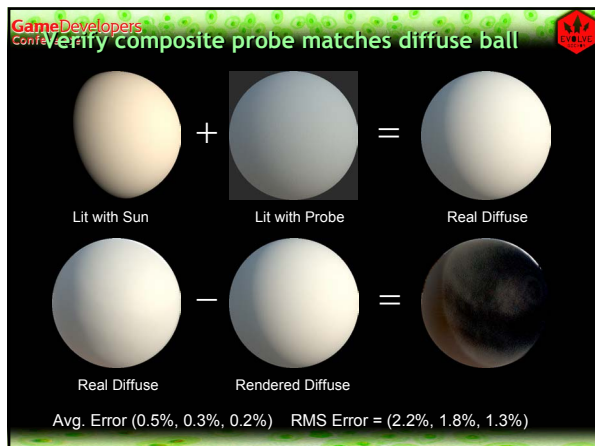
Building the Scene

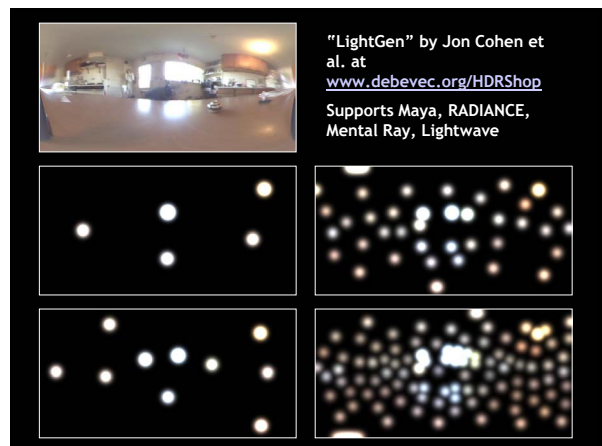
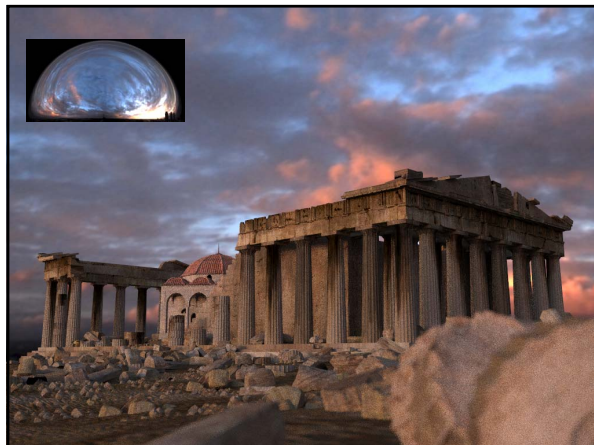
- Render reflected scene into HDR planar reflection map for table top
- HDR light probe for distant environment
- HDR environment maps for local reflections from balls on pedestals
- Postprocess to get glows
- Tone map to displayable image

ATI









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Structured Importance Sampling of Environment Maps

Sameer Agarwal Serge Belongie
Henrik Wann Jensen Ravi Ramamoorthi

Importance
Sampling

3000 samples

Noisy
and slow!



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Structured Importance Sampling of Environment Maps

Sameer Agarwal Serge Belongie
Henrik Wann Jensen Ravi Ramamoorthi

Structured
Importance
Sampling

300 samples

Yay!

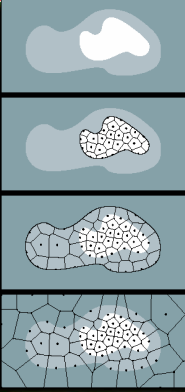


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Approximating Environments



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Step 1) Partition into regions of increasing brightness

Step 2) Use Hochbaum-Schmoys Algorithm to place samples in the brightest region(s)


Step 3) Repeat for the next brightest region, but make sure you consider the samples you added above first

Step 4) Repeat until you've covered the whole environment.

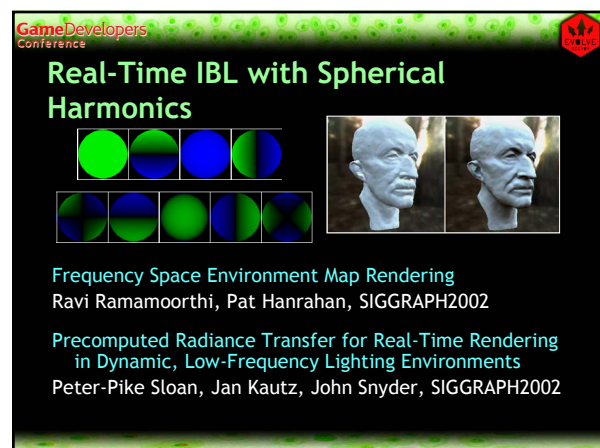
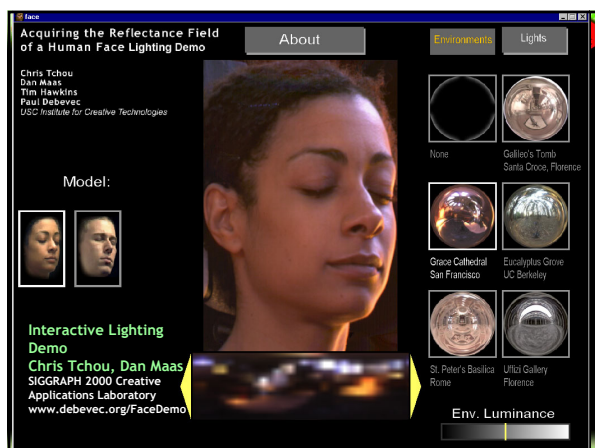
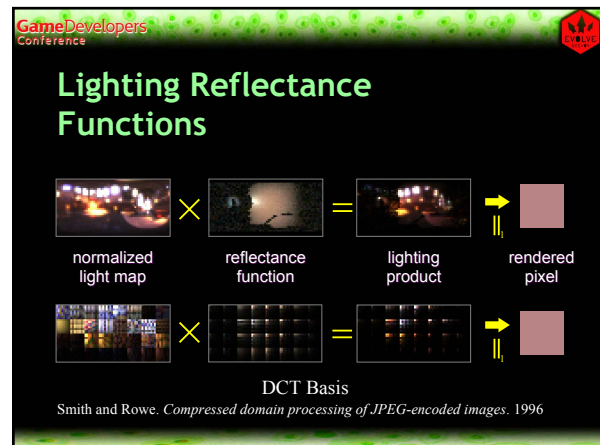
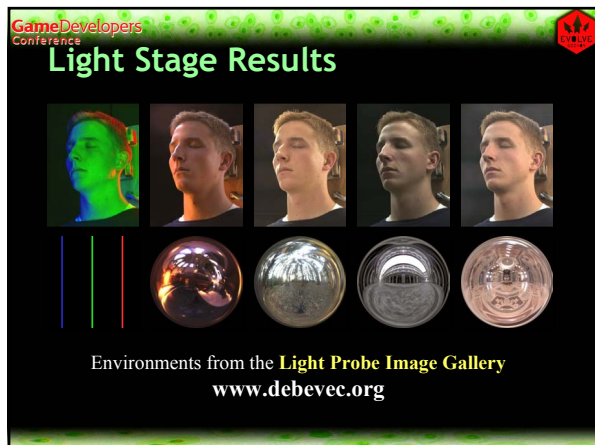
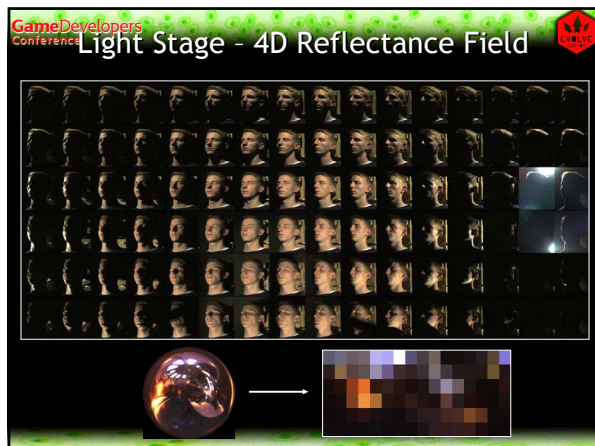
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Light Stage 1.0

Debevec, Hawkins,
Tchou, Duiker, Sarokin,
and Sagar. *Acquiring
the Reflectance Field
of a Human Face.*
SIGGRAPH 2000.




The Light Stage:
60-second exposure

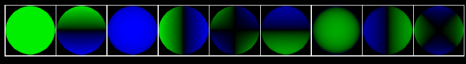


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Real-time IBL Techniques for Complex BRDFs




- Ramamoorthi and Hanrahan, An Efficient Representation for Irradiance Environment Maps, Siggraph 2001.
- Ramamoorthi and Hanrahan, Frequency Space Environment Map Rendering, Siggraph 2002.



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Real-time IBL Techniques



- P.-P. Sloan, J. Kautz, J. Snyder, Precomputed Radiance Transfer for Real-Time Rendering in Dynamic, Low-Frequency Lighting Environments, SIGGRAPH 2002

Excellent Overview:
Robin Green, Spherical Harmonic Lighting: The Gritty Details, GDC 2003.

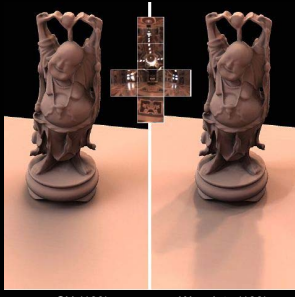
All-Frequency Shadows Using Non-linear Wavelet Lighting Approximation

Ren Ng
Stanford University

Ravi Ramamoorthi
Columbia University

Pat Hanrahan
Stanford University

- Approx. lighting L (EM) in (non-linear) wavelet basis
- Light transport T as sparse matrix
- B = TL (sparse matrix-vector mult.)
- Better than spherical harmonics!
 - blurred lighting
 - soft shadows



SH (100) Wavelets (100)

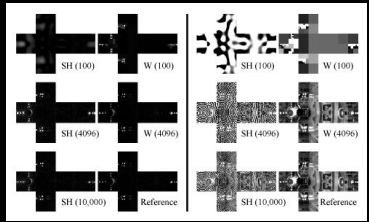
Non-linear Lighting Approximation

All frequencies!

2D Harr transform
- orthonormal basis

Weighting (error minimization)

- Unweighted
- Transport weighted
- Area weighted



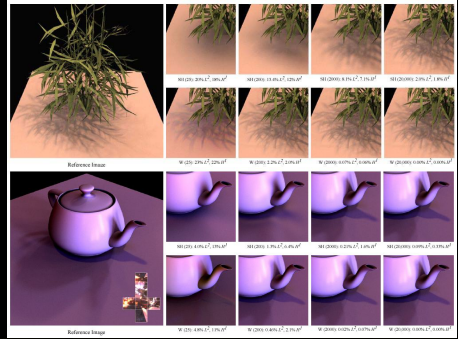
High energy lights ($> 10^4$) Low energy lights ($< 10^2$)

Further investigation required!

- Weighting scheme
- Spherical wavelets

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Image-Relighting Comparison

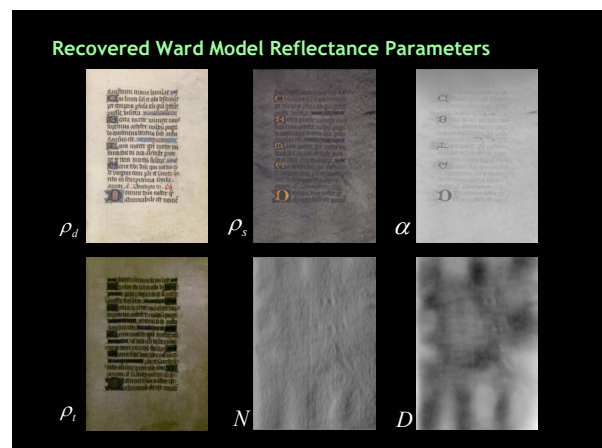
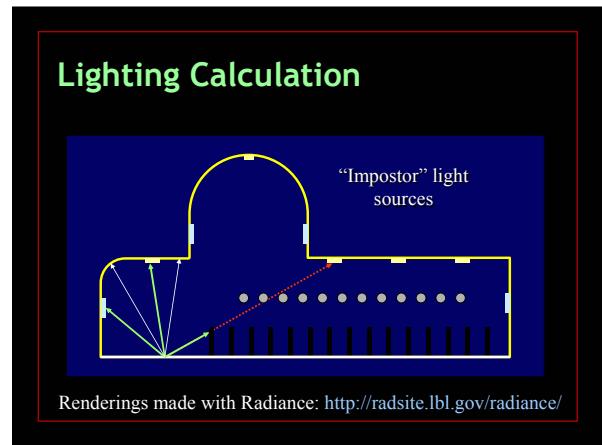
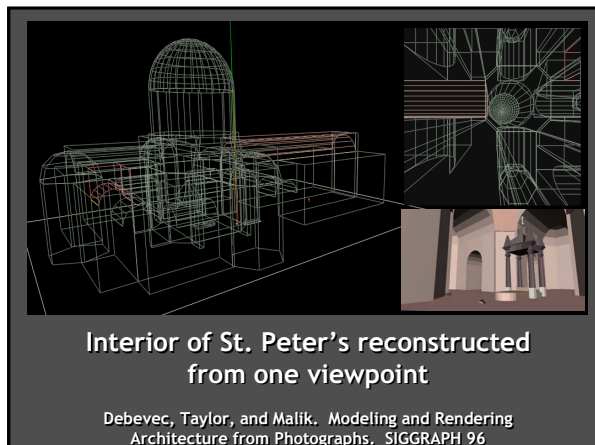
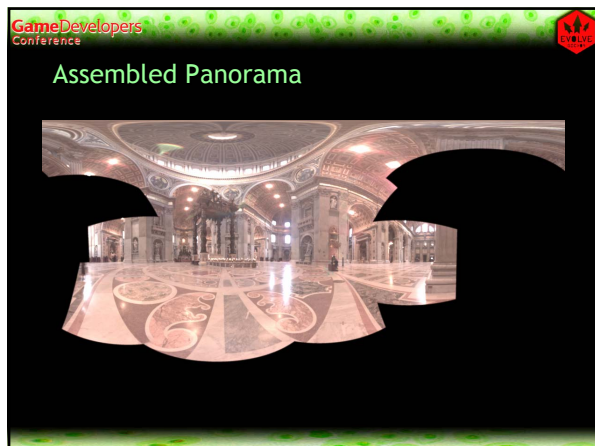


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IMAGE-BASED LIGHTING IN *FIAT LUX*

Paul Debevec, Tim Hawkins, Westley Sarokin, H. P. Duiker, Christine Cheng, Tal Garfinkel, Jenny Huang

SIGGRAPH 99 Electronic Theater



The Ward Model with Translucency (Single Light Source)

$$\frac{I}{\pi} \left(\rho_d \cos \theta_i + \rho_t \cos(\theta_i + \pi) + \rho_s \sqrt{\frac{\cos \theta_i}{\cos \theta_r}} \frac{\exp \left[-\tan^2 \frac{\delta^2}{\alpha^2} \right]}{4\alpha^2} \right)$$

Note: all cosines are clamped to be non-negative

In terms of vectors

$$\frac{I}{\pi} \left(\rho_d (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}) + \rho_t (\vec{L} \cdot -\vec{N}) + \rho_s \sqrt{\frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}}{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{N}}} \frac{\exp \left[-\tan^2 \frac{\delta^2}{\alpha^2} \right]}{4\alpha^2} \right)$$

Where:
 $\delta = \cos^{-1}(\|L + V\| \cdot N) = \cos^{-1}(H \cdot N) = \text{half angle}$

Interpolated / Constant Values

$$\frac{I}{\pi} \left(\rho_d (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}) + \rho_t (\vec{L} \cdot -\vec{N}) + \rho_s \sqrt{\frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}}{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{N}}} \frac{\exp \left[-\tan^2 \frac{\delta^2}{\alpha^2} \right]}{4\alpha^2} \right)$$

I = light intensity
 L = light direction vector
 V = view (camera) direction vector
 H = half angle vector

HDR Texture Maps

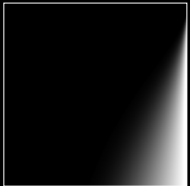
$$\frac{I}{\pi} \left(\rho_d (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}) + \rho_t (\vec{L} \cdot -\vec{N}) + \rho_s \sqrt{\frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}}{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{N}}} \frac{\exp \left[-\tan^2 \frac{\delta^2}{\alpha^2} \right]}{4\alpha^2} \right)$$

ρ_d = Diffuse reflectance (RGB)
 ρ_t = Translucent transmission (RGB)
 ρ_s = Specular reflectance (RGB)
 α = Specular roughness (A)
 N = Surface normal (XYZ)

Gaussian Specular Lobe Table

$$\frac{I}{\pi} \left(\rho_d (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}) + \rho_t (\vec{L} \cdot -\vec{N}) + \rho_s \sqrt{\frac{\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}}{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{N}}} \frac{\exp \left[-\tan^2 \frac{\delta^2}{\alpha^2} \right]}{4\alpha^2} \right)$$

Stored in a texture map indexed by
 $(\alpha, H \cdot N)$



LLS Real-Time Demo...



